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Fig. 1. Dissection of the infant.

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CASE OF MONSTROSITY

WITH AN ILLUSTRATION.

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New York, April 10th, 1844.

MR. EDITOR,—Accompanying this, you will receive an accurate and a striking delineation of the case of monstrosity adverted to in your Number for January last. In making the drawing, the leading object has been to preserve the position and relative size of each organ as much as is practicable.

Such a combination of peculiarities as are here exhibited, I presume has rarely been met with. They are, 1. Hydrocephalus to an enormous extent, as the following dimensions of the head prove. A horizontal line extending around the head just above the superciliary arch and through the external occipital protuberance, measures seventeen and a half inches; and a perpendicular line passing through the vertex and the meatus auditorius externus, nineteen and a half inches. 2. Complicated hare lip. 3. Club hand of left side. 4. Talipes valgus of left foot. 5. Transposition of all the thoracic and abdominal viscera. 6. Transposition of all the blood-vessels and nerves, so that the aorta descends on the right, and the

vena cava superior on the left side of the mesial plane. The arteria innomanata, which is on the left side, divides into the left carotid and left subclavian, the tracheal portion of the latter being crossed anteriorly by the pneumogastric nerve, and having the inferior laryngeal nerve winding around it; while the carotid and subclavian of the right side come from the arch of the aorta.

The subject of all these anomalies is a female child at full term. It was a first labor, though there had been at least one miscarriage. The presentation was that of the breech, and everything went on favorably until the shoulders were delivered, when no further progress was made for the space of two hours. Dr. V. Mott, who was now called in consultation by the two attending physicians, ascertained, on examination, that the head had not entered the pelvis; but, by persevering and well directed efforts, he succeeded in effecting the delivery without opening the child's head.

The preparation is deposited in the museum of the University, where those curious in such matters can have an opportunity of examining it for themselves.

The following references will explain the engraving:

A, arch of the aorta; B, heart; C, lung of right side, consisting of two lobes; D, lung of left side, consisting of three lobes; E, pleura costalis of left side; F, upper surface of the diaphragm; G, liver; H, anterior extremity of horizontal fissure; I, fundus of gall bladder; J, spleen; K, sigmoid flexure of colon; L, small intestines; *a*, trachea; *b*, œsophagus; *c*, vena cava superior; *d*, trunk of left vena innomanata; *e*, right vena innomanata; *f*, right subclavian artery; *g*, right carotid artery; *h*, arteria innomanata; *i*, left carotid artery; *m*, left subclavian artery; *n*, pulmonary artery; *o*, left pneumogastric nerve.

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